FBIS DAILY REPORT

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9TH U.S.-NICARAGUA MEETING ENDS IN MANZANILLO

FL120154 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Manzanillo, Colima State, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The ninth meeting between representatives from the United States and Nicaragua ended here today at midday. The talks began in July and have continued, seeking a political understanding. The meeting between U.S. special ambassador on Central America, Harry Shlaudeman, and Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco began Monday 10 December with the presence of Mexico's Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda. The meeting between Shlaudeman and Tinoco is the eighth which has been held at this port on the Pacific Ocean (800 km east of Mexico City) and hosted by the Mexican Government for obtaining a solution through dialogue to the problems facing Central America, said diplomatic sources in Mexico City. The sources said that not under any circumstances were the talks in Manzanillo destined for failure, and proof of this was that the meetings continued between Nicaraguan and U.S. diplomats even after U.S. elections were held on 6 November.

RIVER PLATE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO HOLD MEETING

PY051339 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2211 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (DYN) -- The 15th meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries will be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 17 to 19 December, according to a decision adopted by the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee [CIC]. The CIC is composed of representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will participate in the meeting. Caputo will return to Buenos Aires on 15 December from a tour of the Vatican, Algeria, and Japan, and he will depart for Punta del Este on 16 December.

The participants in the meeting, the third to be held in Uruguay, will discuss the initiatives, subjects, and draft resolutions submitted by the foreign ministers and consider the CIC report accounting for the status of the projects the regional organization is implementing.

According to the River Plate Basin treaty, the foreign ministers meetings are designed to set basic common policy instructions to attain the objectives of promoting the mutual development and physical integration of the region, holding consultations on the actions of each government within the framework of multinational development, directing CIC actions, and, in general, adopting the necessary measures to comply with the objectives stipulated in the treaty. The River Plate Basin treaty was signed by representatives of the five above-mentioned countries during the first extraordinary meeting held in Brasilia on 23 April 1969. The Argentine Government ratified the treaty on 22 May 1970.

BRIEFS

LATIN AMERICAN FINANCE COMPANY -- La Plata -- The Banco Provincia de Buenos Aires president, Aldo Ferrer, signed an accord with the Nacional Financiera Bank in the city of Mexico yesterday to set up a Latin American and international finance company. Also signing the agreement was Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo President Luis Bresser. The mixed company will go into business with an initial capital of six million dollars. It will be aimed at promoting adequate financing for Mexican, Argentine, and Brazilian industries. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Dec 84 p 3 PY]

AIR FORCE, NAVY IN DISPUTE OVER SKYHAWK PLANES

PY111904 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1036 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (DYN) -- The 12 Douglas A-40 Skyhawk aircraft that the Argentine Navy purchased from Israel in 1982 to replace those units that the naval air group lost during the Malvinas war will be brought to Argentina soon. However, according to reliable sources, this could cause a conflict "between forces" since the Air Force also believes that it should get the aircraft. At that time the Navy used reserve funds to purchase the planes because each force was still acting on its own. The aircraft were apparently purchased through intermediaries in an operation whose details have been kept secret, the sources added. The aircraft were originally sold by the United States to Israel, which then agreed to resell them to Argentina. Although the planes were paid for, the sale could not be completed at that time in view of the U.S. ban on supplying arms to the military government by virtue of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, which prohibits transactions of this type with governments charged with violating human rights. This restriction was lifted upon the inauguration of the constitutional government of President Raul Alfonsin and preparations began for shipping the planes to Argentina.

International press reports today said that Defense Minister Raul Borras had to violate restrictions imposed on the military budget in order to pay for the planes and thus avoid a lawsuit with the Israeli suppliers who had concluded the sale with the military authorities. This report has been denied by an official spokesman for the Defense Ministry, who said that since the inauguration of the civilian government, Argentina has made no arms purchases.

A military source tonight said that Israel had actually announced that the planes were about to be released and that they would be shipped to Argentina in the next few days. The Air Force claims that it is entitled to get these planes because it lost half of its air power during the Malvinas war. The defense minister will now have to find a solution to this situation and could even decide to re-export the aircraft in view of the critical state of the Argentine national budget.

YPF PRESIDENT REPORTS INCREASE IN DRILLED WELLS

PY111918 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Hector Fiorioli, president of Government Oil Deposits [YPF], today reported that 1,200 oil wells have been drilled during 1984. This represents a 70-percent increase compared to 1982. It is believed that YPF will be able to prospect 1,010 wells next year, which will reveal the capacity of the country's largest company and one of the largest in Latin America.

LEGISLATOR SAYS NO SHINING PATH IN TUCUMAN

PY112248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1243 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tucuman, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- Manuel Vicente Martinez, president of the Radical Civic Union bloc of provincial deputies, has asserted here that the report on the presence in Tucuman of groups of alleged Peruvian terrorists belonging to the Shining Path is unfounded and only deserves to be categorically rejected. The legislator said: I hope we are not facing a true political delusion. I think that the only thing we have seen shining here in Tucuman is the display of fireworks that Television Channel 8 broadcast to celebrate its anniversary. He added that we do not fear the subversive elements in this democracy because if they do appear the people will confront them. Martinez then stated: I think the newspaper LA NACION was right when it stated that it is a maneuver aimed at obtaining financial aid to overcome the difficult situation the province is enduring. It is a good argument to deceive the inhabitants of Buenos Aires, to frighten them and get more money from them.

MINISTER SAYS PRICES CANNOT BE FROZEN BELOW COST

PY120202 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Industry and Commerce Ministry will not allow the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to impose a price freeze on essential goods for family consumption. This statement was made to Panamericana by Industry and Commerce Minister Hugo Montero Mur, who noted that irresponsible attitudes only threaten the interests of majority sectors.

As an instrument of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) government, the Industry and Commerce Ministry will try to ensure the supply of essential goods at prices in line with the cost of production. Producers cannot be forced to sell their products at a loss, Minister Montero tersely said, asserting that the producers must sell their products to recover their capital and to make some profit.

[Begin Montero Mur recording] Look, just to comply with an agreement with the COB on questions related to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, we will not compromise the opinion of the ministers of the economic cabinet. This is the situation, because I have to see to it that supplies are guaranteed, and were I to act irresponsibly in order to be on good terms with the COB, with the leaders who launched the strike, I would just say: Well, gentlemen, the prices frozen through the previous decree are in force. What would happen in practice? This is just an empty declaration; it makes no sense. The prices at those levels will not keep things going because they are insufficient to meet the cost of the products. [end recording]

Minister Montero Mur also said that producers of essential goods maintain that the minimum prices do not keep up with production costs.

[Begin Montero Mur recording] On the other hand, you have the workers who represent another sector of the population, and they say that they do not agree because the prices are high. When this situation occurs, it means that I am caught in the middle, because we have been very careful at the technical offices of the ministry in analyzing the cost structure, before setting prices to guarantee a minimum profit for producers without causing losses. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, UNION REACH ACCORD ON COCA LEAVES

PY110312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Dec (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Sole Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [Confederation Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia, Csutcb] has realized one of its greatest goals by signing an agreement with the government for the free marketing of coca leaves, a raw material for cocaine production. The agreement establishes that Bolivian coca producers are free to trade the product in keeping with the rules of the market.

In this regard, it was recalled that while coca production totals 140,000 tons annually, internal consumption by the farmers who chew this product reaches only 12,000 tons. Thus, it is estimated that the difference between production and consumption, 128,000 tons, falls in the hands of the drug trafficking rings operating in Bolivia.

However, Csutcb members headed by their leader Genaro Flores Santos pointed out that other agreements will be signed for the exportation of coca to Bolivian itinerant workers who work in the northern part of Argentina during the harvest season and to European countries and to Japan where this raw material could be used for anesthesic products.

It is believed that this solution to the coca problem, which the government was compelled to accept during last week's negotiations to avert the danger of peasant workers blocking roads will not satisfy the U.S. Embassy, which is seeking to eliminate the coca plantations.

RESULTS OF CHAPARE ANTIDRUG OPERATION DISCUSSED

PY111335 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The National Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking yesterday announced at a press conference that during operations carried out in the Beni Department, 11 small airplanes were confiscated and 17 ranches were inspected. This information was provided by Carlos Fernandez, president of the council. He pointed out that according to statistics coca products has increased considerably and dangerously in the country over the last few years.

[Begin Fernandez recording] You have seen that since the Armed Forces and police entered the Chapare area to carry out combined operations, the U.S. dollar that was stabilized at 3,500 Bolivian pesos went up to 18,000 and even 20,000 [words indistinct]. this demonstrates the influence of this operation at the economic level. At the social level, [words indistinct] has affected many people who lived directly or indirectly not only from drug trafficking, but also from the production of the raw material, that is coca production. Therefore there must be a social problem because in Chapare alone there are over 60,000 people, over 30,000 families, who are directly or indirectly involved in drug production. [end recording]

Fernandez added that the story published in a La Paz morning newspaper about the free marketing of coca is false because the writing of the official regulation has not yet ended.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILL OFFICIAL IN COCHABAMBA

PY111341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (AFP) -- It was reported here today that drug traffickers have murdered Victor Tedesqui, an employee of the Antidrug Office on the outskirts of Cochabamba, in central Bolivia. Tedesqui was shot in the head. The drug traffickers also held three other employees of the same office hostage but released them later. the incident shows that the drug traders are becoming increasingly aggressive and that the police are powerless to fight these criminals because they do not have the necessary resources. It has been noted that the township of Toco (35 km south of Cochabamba) has become the new cocaine center, replacing Zinahota (180 km east of this city). The situation in Toco has reached such extremes that small shops display signs reading: Buy cocaine here.

NEVES ON POSSIBILITY OF REVISING IMF AGREEMENTS

PY112306 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Belo Horizonte -- Tancredo Neves, presidential candidate for the Democratic Alliance, yesterday said that if he is elected president of the Republic, he might propose through legal means the revision of the agreements that the current government has signed with the IMF if Brazil is not capable of fulfilling them.

Tancredo Neves explained that his opinion on the last letter of intent, which he considered quite normal, had not been heard. He is not well informed on the contents of the agreement which is now being worked out with the IMF. He added: It is not Brazil's custom to discredit agreements that have been signed in the government's or the nation's name. However, if we are not able to comply with the agreements, we will seek their revision, I repeat, through legal means.

Tancredo explained that it would mean breaking the rule if the government or the IMF authorities consulted him, in his capacity as a candidate, about their agreements. He added that the IMF only deals with governments and that, for the time being, he is not, nor does he consider himself, the government.

The presidential candidate confirmed that the first meeting of the Commission of Economists, which will be in charge of drawing up his government's plan, will be held on Tuesday, 11 December. Neves stated that the specialists of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] and the Liberal Front who have been appointed to form this commission not only make up an advisory commission but a sort of council in charge of drawing up the program that he plans to implement as of his first day in government.

Tancredo asserted: "We started drawing up my program a long time ago, when I launched my candidacy. The PMDB has held symposiums throughout the country on current problems that concern the people. The symposiums have concluded and their results are being evaluated, and we are going to draw up our government program based on those results."

ISOCYANATE GAS TO BE RETURNED TO U.S. PRODUCERS

PY111348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Dec (AFP) -- The State Environmental Department reported today that the 13,600 kg of methyl isocyanate chemical, the lethal gas imported to Brazil by the Elanco Quimico Company, will be returned to its manufacturers in the United States.

A leak of methyl isocyanate gas on 3 December killed 2,700 persons in Bophal, located in the central region of India, and contaminated 200,000 persons.

The gas imported by Brazil was going to be used by the Elanco Quimico factory in the manufacture of pesticides and insecticides.

But Elanco Quimico board members today notified the State Environmental Department that they have decided to return the 13,600 kg of isocyanate gas to its manufacturers, the Union Carbide Company, in the United States as soon as possible.

Pressured by the public, on 7 December, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola prohibited the unloading, transportation, storage, and use of the isocyanate gas that just arrived in Rio de Janeiro aboard a Brazilian ship. In almost all Brazilian states, environmental protection agencies are urging the federal government to definitely prohibit the import and use of methyl isocyanate gas in the country.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT STOCK EXCHANGE INJURES 18

PY112105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1923 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 11 Dec (EFE) -- Eighteen people injured, three seriously, is the result of the bomb explosion in the hall at the stock exchange building in the Chilean capital. The explosion, which occurred at 1200, also caused heavy damage to the central hall where commercial transactions are carried out. The stock exchange is located in downtown Santiago approximately 200 meters from La Moneda Palace, the seat of government, and of the Interior and Foreign Affairs Ministries.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has stated that the extremists are acting in a very meticuluous way and that their actions show signs of selective terrorism. Cuadra added that extremism is entering a new stage, for which purpose many agitators have clandestinely returned to the country after receiving military training abroad. He pointed out that the government is evaluating the situation and that after it obtains all the background information, it will decide whether it is necessary to adopt new security measures to guarantee public tranquillity even further. Chile is currently under a state of siege and a curfew is in force in Santiago and its metropolitan region from 0100 through 0500.

Neither the identities of the injured people nor the extent of their injuries has thus far been reported, but it has been indicated that three persons are in serious condition, mainly because of the initial blood loss. Stock Exchange President Eugenio Blanco, who called the attack a savage action, said that most of the injured people did not belong to the institution because only two employees were slightly injured. The police have reported that the terrorists placed beneath one of the public stands a briefcase containing approximately half a kilo of gelatin and a timing device, which went off at 23 minutes past noon.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa arrived at the stock exchange 25 minutes after the explosion and after inspecting the site left without making a statement.

Police forces searched the entire building but did not discover any other explosion devices. According to stock exchange personnel, it is very easy to enter the building because the stock exchange is open to the public and it is very usual for visitors to carry briefcases similar to the one that contained the bomb. Despite the state of siege, various bomb attacks have taken place in Chile over the past few weeks.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS; UPI CORRESPONDENT RETURNS

PY120139 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Demonstrations supporting the celebration of the International Day of Human Rights are continuing.

Yesterday, a group of about 50 women dressed in strict mourning stood in dead silence in front of the Santiago cathedral. Later, they plastered banners reading "End to repression," "No more torturing," "Respect for human rights," and "Put an end to the state of siege" over their mouths, their head, and their chests.

The Committee for the Defense of People's Rights also staged a hit-and-run demonstration in front of the main station [not further identified] headed by its president, Fabiola Letelier, the sister of Orlando Letelier who was a former foreign minister of Salvador Allende and was murdered. The demonstrators hung a flag which read "The people struggle against repression." The two demonstrations were held without incident and received the support of passersby. Yesterday, inhabitants of La Legua also observed the appeal made by several organizations to celebrate Human Rights Day. In the evening La Legua's streets were decorated with a large number of flags around which youths gathered. Later they built a few barricades in this sector. This demonstration also ended without incidents.

Furthermore, we want to disclose that British journalist Anthony Boadle returned to Chile this morning after being expelled by the Chilean regime 12 days ago. The foreign journalist was forced to leave Chile on 19 November, charged with issuing a report which the government said was false.

The journalist returned on board a flight from Lima and refused to make any statements to the media. He simply said that he was returning to resume his normal activities as a UPI correspondent. It has been learned that UPI has allegedly reached an agreement with the government not to make any statements on the journalist's return.

Interior Minister's Remarks

PY111755 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Asked about the situation of the UPI correspondent who was expelled from Chile a few weeks ago because of the publication of an article on the Chilean situation, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said that this case is closed.

[Begin Jarpa recording] The UPI agency explained in a satisfactory manner the entire situation and it proved that the person responsible for the article was a different journalist who had left the country. Therefore, the measure which affected the UPI agency director has been voided. [end recording]

BOLIVIAN CONGRESSWOMAN BARRED FROM COUNTRY

PY061630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0512 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The Chilean Government today barred Bolivian congresswoman, Gloria Ardaya, from entering Chile, where she had been invited by the Latin American Economic Commission (ECLA) which today opened a high-level meeting in Santiago. Deputy Ardaya of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who is the only survivor of the mass murder of MIR leaders in January 1981 during the Garcia Meza government, filed an official complaint with the Foreign Ministry of Bolivia.

An official of the Chilean Consulate in La Paz had warned Deputy Ardaya when she boarded the plane in La Paz.

The congresswoman said that she has never interfered with the internal affairs of Chile, but what can one expect of General Pinochet's dictatorial government, she added. She was going to represent Bolivia at the ECLA meeting in observance of the international youth year.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported that ECLA Executive Secretary Enrique Iglesias has submitted a complaint to the Chilean Government, requesting explanations from its Foreign Ministry.

BETANCUR DENIES 'RIFT' IN ARMED FORCES

PA111424 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has said that there is absolutely no rift in the military services to give rise to inauspicious thoughts and asserted that the government and the Armed Forces are solidly united to serve the community. Speaking at the ceremony to proclaim International Youth Year 1985, President Betancur emphasized that the government is neither in danger nor destabilized. There is absolutely no rift between the different military branches to give rise to inauspicious thoughts, he said.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS LIBERAL PARTY MINISTERS

PA111818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0324 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Dec (EFE) -- On Sunday, Colombian President Belisario Betancur confirmed his administration's Liberal Party ministers in their posts. The political crisis was defused when the Liberal Party ministers asked Betancur to determine their status within his administration. The education, economic development, labor, and agriculture and livestock ministers of the official Liberal Party, (the party in power) [as received] offered their support to the head of state's policies. The ministers also left President Betancur free to replace them, in view of the situation that arose during that party's national convention. The convention refused to read a letter from Betancur requesting Liberal Party support to help pass the economic measures pending in Congress.

The ministers felt that their status had to be defined. However, President Betancur asked them to continue in their posts and to promote the approval of his economic programs during the last week of parliamentary sessions.

"This incident can not and will not change the relations between the president and the Liberal Party, because there is something deeper at stake, namely, the task of maintaining mutual understanding," Betancur said. The Liberal Party ministers wrote a communique stating their decisions to support the president and promote his economic initiative in Congress.

M-19'S MARINO OSPINA ADVOCATES NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PM111459 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 6-12 Dec 84 p 22

[Interview with 19 April Movement leader Ivan Marino Ospina by Jose Manuel Martin Medem in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] In August, the 19 April Movement signed a truce with the Belisario Betancur government in order to proceed with what they called a "major national dialogue" that would open the way to the involvement of the vast majority of the country, excluded from the distribution of power among the traditional parties (Liberal and Conservative) under the state of emergency. Ivan Marino Ospina confirmed in Madrid that the 19 April Movement is observing the truce despite the fact that the Colombian security forces have arrested the group's representative on the joint committee monitoring the implementation of the agreement.

[Medem] There are rumors of a coup d'etat in Colombia.

[Ospina] The military is bombarding the peace. The command of the Colombian Army is monolithic. Its generals are of the old Prussian school, trained at West Point or at the Latin American academy, and the mentality of offficers trained by the U.S. Government is well known.

Even the U.S. ambassador in Colombia -- good soldier of the Pentagon that he is -- is bombarding the peace in our country. It is even permitted to use the Colombian press to give lessons in antiguerrilla fighting. Belisario Betancur recently had to publicly denounce the conspiracies by the big bourgeoisie with generals and former presidents to attempt a coup. If a military coup is staged in Colombia the most widespread, brutal, and painful civil war will be unleashed, because the Colombian people will not tolerate it.

[Medam] What is Betancur's attitude to these threats?

[Ospina] I believe that Betancur is a democrat and will combat a military coup. We have told Betancur more than once that, if he is willing to don Allende's cap, he will have the backing of the 19 April Movement and its weapons.

[Medem] Is the national dialogue under way?

[Ospina] The best refuge for the guerrillas is the masses. We have taken guerrilla warfare out of the forests and taken it into the areas of major economic and social conflicts to win the people over from the enemy. We have sent our men in a steady stream to forge links with the masses, to win over the tracks, roads, trails, streets, countryside, and cities from the Colombian bourgeoisie. The "national dialogue" is the broadest rallying point for the Colombian people to discuss their problems. Only 30 percent of the Colombian population is involved in the traditional channels of political activity. No less than 70 percent abstain in the elections. Through the "national dialogue," we will have the chance, for the first time in Colombia's history, to hear the voice of the vast majority of the population, which has never been heard. It is not an electoral debate. It has no plan or formulas. The dialogue is for everyone, rallying everyone from the distant forest region to the major cities, calling on all sectors of the nation to become involved. This is what we are doing. We are calling on the country, winning over Joe Public from those who have manipulated public opinion. The entire country, including the traditional parties and parliament, is hanging on what happens in the "national dialogue." We have told Parliament that the "national dialogue" will not take its place but complement its activity. Betancur has undertaken to submit a series of reformist bills, but that is not enough. In 100 years Parliament has failed to resolve the Colombian people's problems. We are seeking an original path, so that ourpeople can become aware of their problems through this major national debate. The rest will follow as a matter of course.

[Medem] The 19 April Movement retains its weapons....

[Ospina] We are willing to keep our weapons silent as long as a different path is not opened up for Colombia. If our path to peace is closed we will break down the door with the strength of a guerrilla force which did not sign the truce through defeat of anxiety but suggested a cease-fire when it was militarily at its strongest. This is the great endorsement, the great strength, the great raison d'etre of the "national dialogue."

[Medem] Will things be more difficult without Betancur as president?

[Ospina] The next president has already been "elected." The groups in power who control the country have already chosen Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, who has a fascist background and represents Colombia's most reactionary sectors. We must force these sectors to live within democracy.

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH TERAN

PA110401 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Quito, 10 Dec (AFP) -- The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry today announced that the PRC Government, through Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu, today reiterated an official invitation to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero to visit that country. The invitation, which had been made earlier, was reiterated during Han Xu's meeting with Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran. The PRC official is in Ecuador heading a top-level delegation whose members are seeking to increase cooperation ties between the two peoples and governments, the Foreign Ministry disclosed.

During the meeting, Xu and Teran Teran stressed that they agree on the need to respect the basic principles that must guide relations between nations and pointed to their interest in seeing that relations between the two countries increase in the future for mutual benefit. They also reaffirmed their belief in international law, the peaceful resolution of controversies, and the self-determination of peoples as the substantial aspects that must be the guide for coexistence among states.

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS UN ON LAW ON SEA CONVENTION

PA111602 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has asserted that under the delimitation of territorial waters in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the status of the Galapagos Islands, which are part of Ecuadoran territory, becomes inadmissible. Ecuador is one of the states that has yet to sign the convention. During the entire conference, it supported the idea of a 200-mile territorial sea. Peru is the other Latin American state that has not signed the treaty, although diplomatic sources maintain that this is due to domestic problems and not because Peru has objections to the treaty. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated that several states which support the treaty in general have found the section on the exploitation of mineral resources in the subaquatic Andes unsatisfactory. He said that the United Nations will make every effort to reach a compromise on this matter.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO PERU OVER SHOOTING DEATH

PA080235 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Diego Paredes, political under secretary in the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry, today protested to the Peruvian ambassador, on behalf of Ecuadoran interests and fishermen, the death of Ecuadoran citizen Luis Alberto Pacheco Penafiel, who was shot by a Peruvian military patrol. Ecuadoran fishermen reportedly were aboard the Ecuadoran craft Jilguerito. According to statements to a Peruvian judge, an incident occurred when the Ecuadoran craft tried to approach Peruvian territorial waters so that two Peruvian citizens aboard could board a vessel for Tumbes. As soon as they saw the Peruvian patrol craft, the Ecuadoran fishermen stopped their engine. Despite this, a dinghy was sent by the Peruvian patrol craft and approached them, firing a submachine gun. One of the bullets hit Pacheco in the chin, killing him. Paredes, the political under secretary in the Foreign Ministry, stressed to Ambassador Valdivieso the need to punish those responsible for the death of Pacheco and expressed outrage against the Ecuadoran craft's crew members. He also demanded that the fisherman's relatives be compensated for their loss.

MOPOCO LEADERS ARRESTED; LOVERA SEEKS ASYLUM

PY120056 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Dec 84 p 14

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights was marked yesterday by a mass at the metropolitan cathedral and a ceremony at the headquarters of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party. The mass was sponsored by the Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights, which is headed by Carmen Casco de Lara Castro, and it was attended by an average number of faithful. At the end of the mass members of the Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) attending the mass were arrested by policemen waiting outside the metropolitan cathedral. One of them, Waldino Lovera, noticed the policemen and sought shelter inside the church, asking for the protection of Archbishop Ismael Rolon. According to eyewitnesses, the archbishop asked the policemen to "respect the place of worship" and to leave the area. Lovera spent the night in the vestry of the cathedral while the other members of Mopoco -- Miguel A. Gonzalez Casabianca, Alejandro Stumpfs, Edgar Jimenez, Mario Paredes, and other unknown persons -- were taken to police headquarters and released some time later.

The Human Rights Day was also commemorated at the Febrerist Revolutionary Party headquarters. Miguel A. Martinez Yaryes, Humberto Perez Caceres, and Florencio Riveros addressed the audience, and a message from Adolfo Perez Esquivel [Argentine winner of the Nobel Peace Prize] was read.

It was also reported this morning that other Mopoco members are under house arrest after having attended the mass at the metropolitan cathedral. According to information received, court injunctions will be requested against these measures.

'BLACK LIST' BARS JOURNALISTS' REEMPLOYMENT

PY111800 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Statement by journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle at metropolitan cathedral in Asuncion on 10 December shortly before attending mass to mark 36th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights -- recorded]

[Text] I am very happy to attend this mass which is fortunately being attended by many workers for human rights, by many promoters of human rights in our country. I believe this is an important date on which it is appropriate to reflect on the cases which we are sadly watching every day and which have arbitrarily victimized several national sectors.

Regarding my specific case, I would like to briefly discuss the problem of the newspaper ABC COLOR, which still remains closed. Despite the time that has elapsed since its closure, nearly 9 months, the people still remember this newspaper which at a certain point was the only vehicle of expression for a major sector of the population. Also, and despite the time that has elapsed since the closure of ABC COLOR, hundreds of its former employees have not yet been able to find another job which would allow them to live decently and with dignity. We also regret the existence of a blacklist affecting a group of journalists who cannot find a job in any other media organization, that is, they have no way of exercising their profession.

Therefore, this is an important date because it serves, at least I deeply hope it will serve for both the government and the people to think about the significance of this date and the significance of human rights, which can only be possible in a state of law. This is why we are here now preparing to pray to God to ask for this.

PRESIDENT ON CABINET CHANGES, IMF MISSION

PY111420 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] President Belaunde today visited the Solar Hill where the transmission towers of Channel 7 are located. He confirmed that three changes in the cabinet will take place. When referring to state television service, Belaunde pointed to the work carried out by Miguel Alva Orlandini, who he said was leaving for political reasons after having performed his work with unquestionable efficiency.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, would you favor requesting certain brother countries for a bridge loan in order to help us pay the interests we owe?

[Belaunde] Well, there are several alternatives which must be studied first. Dr Ulloa's mission to the United States was successful because of the contacts made in Washington with the IMF, the U.S. Treasury Department, and the State Department. Another mission will be sent to the IMF in January as a result these talks. That was our objective. We have quickly made all the necessary banking contacts and pointed out several economic alternatives, which we will study to see which is best for Peru. [end recording]

BELAUNDE AUTHORIZED TO TRAVEL TO BOLIVIA

PY112244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0616 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (EFE) -- The Peruvian Congress today authorized President Fernando Belaunde Terry to cross the border with Bolivia to meet with his colleague, Hernan Siles Zuazo, as often as necessary.

The authorization was granted through a legislative resolution approved in a joint session of deputies and senators. The state-owned news agency ANDINA reported that the Peruvian president has been authorized to travel to Bolivia for as long and as often as he deems necessary until April 1985.

A meeting between the Peruvian and Bolivian presidents had been scheduled for 17 December. However, because the document whereby the Andean peso will be adopted as a reference currency among the subregional countries will be signed in Lima on this date, this visit has been postponed until January.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 16 PROVINCES

PY112125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Dec (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees in 16 provinces for another 60 days. These provinces are located in the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac, which are the main centers of the activity of the Maoist terrorist group Shining Path.

Interior Minister General Oscar Brush Noel announced the extension measure on Friday, 7 December, and the corresponding decree was today published in the official bulletin EL PERUANO.

The provinces where the state of emergency has been extended are Cangallo, Huamanga, La Mar, Lucanas, Victor Fajardo, and Vilcashuaman in Ayacucho; Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, and Huaytara in Huancavelica; and Andahuaylas and (Chicheros) in Apurimac. According to the decree, the extension was adopted because subversive actions promoted by terrorist elements are still taking place in these zones, which are under the control of a political-military command.

TUPAC AMARU CELLS REPORTEDLY BEING BROKEN UP

PY112330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Dec (AFP) -- The Peruvian police believe they have started to break up the extremist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) which appeared recently. In the meantime, members of the Shining Path have murdered a peasant as a warning to other Ayacucho peasants who actively support the Armed Forces.

The MRTA, whose latest action was to kidnap two journalists from a Lima television station last Saturday -- an operation over which some sectors of the official media have voiced doubts -- seems to reject the bloody methods of the Shining Path, although it too upholds a communist society.

It has been officially reported that members of the investigative police and the Republican Guard have arrested 35 active MRTA members in Cuzco. A great quantity of arms, uniforms made in Nicaragua, and other supplies were seized from these extremists. Among the arms, which were secretly brought to Lima yesterday, together with the alleged terrorist Maria del Carmen Choque, there are 6 heavy machine guns, 18 automatic rifles, 1 Mauser rifle, 60 cartridge pouches, 2,000 cartridges, and 9 meters of fuse. It is asserted that the arms, as well as tons of food and medicine, were buried in Televan, which was really a training camp where some 100 extremists may have received training in order to begin operations next year.

A police spokesman said: We believe that this organization is being broken up right at its roots, at its beginnings. He added that 60 percent of its members have apparently been identified. Consequently, its organization chart is no longer a secret to the police. The spokesman said that these arrests have allowed information to be obtained and that, as soon as the investigations are concluded, the citizenry will be given a complete report indicating that the persons who have been arrested have been preparing since 1982 to attack barracks, police stations, and industrial centers.

It has also been learned that among the arrested persons are the leaders of the Cuzco cells that intended to turn this zone into another Ayacucho and carry on guerrilla activities even if the elections were won by the United Left, a movement formed by several communist, Marxist, and socialist parties.

Meanwhile, it has been reported from Ayacucho that a group of Shining Path members occupied the town of Mainay, where they seized 20-year-old Teofilo Garcia, head of the self-defense commando groups known as peasant patrols, whom they murdered in the main square in front of the town's inhabitants. The terrorists had previously tried to persuade the peasants not to join the commando groups, warning them that they would be executed, like Garcia, if they continued to actively support the Armed Forces and the police.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LUSINCHI VISIT TO U.S.

PA120303 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2257 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Caracas, 11 Dec (DPA) -- During his recent visit to the United States, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi reiterated his opinion that "it is essential to find peaceful solutions and carry out negotiations that can prevent regional conflicts that will harm us all."

On four closely spaced typewritten sheets of paper, the Venezuelan Government today reported on the main aspects of Lusinchi's trip, which ended last Sunday.

Contrary to the presidential tradition of addressing the nation through a radio and television network or a formal press conference, this time the Venezuelan Government elected to report on the results of Lusinchi's visit through an official communique issued by the information director of the presidency, journalist Mariela Davila.

The document reveals Lusinchi's satisfaction with the results of his visit, which was made at President Reagan's invitation. Lusinchi also met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and important political and economic figures.

The document also disclosed that the agenda contained a number of varied topics and that bilateral issues were discussed. In addition, "in a world more and more interdependent, multilateral topics, both world and regional, were discussed. In one way or another, these topics are important to our country."

Oil was one of the topics discussed. Traditionally, Venezuela sells a high percentage of its crude oil in the U.S. market. President Lusinchi particularly stressed agricultural developments and the two leaders reached important accords regarding technology transfer and assistance for Venezuela.

The document added that the Venezuelan agriculture minister and the U.S. secretary of agriculture reached accords on cooperation that will be formalized within the next few weeks.

In addition, the Venezuelan finance, investment fund, and energy and mines ministers met with their U.S. counterparts and discussed matters of importance for the two countries.

Likewise, the Venezuelan foreign debt and its refinancing was considered, the effect of interest rates on Venezuelan economy was analyzed, and proposals were made regarding the general problem of Latin America's foreign debt.

During his conversation with the World Bank and the IDB presidents, the IMF director, and the president of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, Lusinchi discussed the Venezuelan economy and finance in general. "These talks were beneficial for our country," the communique said.

The communique stressed: "One of the topics taken into special consideration was the struggle against drugs and the drug traffic."

During the talks with President Reagan and Shultz, Central America was discussed, as well as the role played by the Contadora Group countries. Lusinchi reiterated his opinion that "it is essential to find peaceful solutions and carry out negotiations which will prevent regional conflicts that might harm us all."

He also reaffirmed Venezuela's determination to contribute toward "an effective democratization of the region, based on principles of liberty, pluralism, and social justice. This concern should also be transmitted to the continent's southern cone countries, which are struggling to live in democracy, justice, and freedom."

The Venezuelan president visited the OAS office and addressed the organization's Permanent Council. He advocated reforms and called for a democratization process in Latin America.

During the last stage of his 6-day visit, Lusinchi visited San Francisco, unveiled an equestrian statue of liberator Simon Bolivar, and met with the U.S. financiers and businessmen.

The document also said: "President Lusinchi wishes to emphasize the warmth and interest with which the U.S. President and his senior government officials listened to Lusinchi's proposals. He also stressed the respect and attention with which both the U.S. public and private sectors view Venezuelan efforts to assert democracy, recover its economy, and strengthen its role in the world's nations."

AD LEADERS MEET WITH SALVADORAN REBEL SPOKESMEN

PA110447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Dec (EFE) -- Gerardo Godoy, Hector Oqueli, and Oscar Acevedo, spokesmen for the forces that oppose the Salvadoran Government, have met with leaders of the Democratic Action Party [AD] in this capital.

The visitors were received by Gonzalo Barrios, Manuel Penalver, and Enrique Tejera Paris, president, secretary general, and international relations secretary, respectively, of AD, the government party.

In statements made here, the Salvadoran opposition spokesmen indicated that they are visiting Venezuela to report on the course of the talks that they have been holding with Napoleon Duarte's regime.

For his part, Tejera Paris reiterated that the AD supports any action that favors a negotiated solution in El Salvador and praised President Duarte's initiative to talk with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

BELGIUM'S PRINCE ALBERT, DELEGATION VISIT

Talks With Finance Secretary

FL111817 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog today met with Prince Albert of Belgium, who is on a 5-day official visit to Mexico.

During the meeting, the Mexican official explained Mexico's economic and financial situation and the reorganization the present administration has undertaken to the visitor. He also acknowledged the efforts being made by the two countries to give their economic relations the attention they deserve in accordance with the traditional friendship ties between Mexico and Belgium. Prince Albert heads the Belgian delegation visiting this country to strengthen relations between the two countries, in both the economic and technological fields.

Meets De la Madrid

FL112304 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Prince Albert, brother of the Belgian king, today paid a courtesy visit to President Miguel de la Madrid at the Los Pinos official residence. The visitor arrived at the presidential residence accompanied by the Belgian economic delegation, which is visiting Mexico City for 5 days. At the meeting with the Mexican president, they discussed bilateral matters in a cordial and friendly manner. Prince Albert and the members of the economic delegation expressed their gratitude for the courtesies extended to them during their stay in Mexico, and De la Madrid welcomed them and hoped that their stay would be pleasant. Mexico's Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Under Secretary for Regulating Foreign Investment Adolf Hegewish were present at the meeting. The Belgian mission includes Secretary of State for Foreign Commerce Andre Kempinaire, Council President of the General Society of Belgium Jacques Groothaert, and Belgium's Ambassador to Mexico Rene Lion, among other officials.

Transportation Accord Signed

FL120220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Communications and Transport Secretariat (SCT) has reported that Mexico and Belgium signed an agreement today on industrial and technological cooperation for developing transportation systems. The accord, which was signed by SCT Secretary Daniel Diaz Diaz and by Belgium's Secretary of State for Foreign Commerce Andre Kempinaire, will permit economic relations between the two countries to be increased. The two parties agreed to develop rapid transit systems and underground trains and to broaden cooperation in the maintenance of trains and railways and bus terminals for passengers and cargo.

Belgium, the SCT said, has the experience and high technology for developing the Federal District and the principal cities' mass transit. It added that Belgium is in a position to provide technical assistance for developing the rapid transportation and urban railway systems.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE ON DISARMAMENT MEETING

FL111656 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1746 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has said that he hopes the renewal of talks between the United States and the USSR will ease the strained international relations.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat reported that a message sent by the head of state to those participating in the international conference on nuclear disarmament, scheduled to begin tomorrow in Athens, Greece, states that the measures for disarmament and development of trust that may be reached for Europe will represent an important step forward toward general and complete disarmament under an effective international control.

The document adds that through its foreign policy, Mexico has encouraged bilateral and multilateral negotiations of mandatory accords to achieve an end to the arms race and prevent a nuclear war.

It said the Mexican Government was pleased to hear the announcement of a meeting in January 1985 between the U.S. secretary of state and the USSR minister of foreign affairs to draw up an agenda for future negotiations between the two countries, especially on matters dealing with nuclear arsenals.

The second international conference sponsored by the Movement for National Independence, World Peace, and Disarmament will study the problems of the present arms escalation and proposals referring to the creation of denuclearized zones and corridors in Europe.

FOREIGN CREDIT CONTRACTS TO BE REDUCED

FL111442 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1712 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will reduce the number of foreign credit contracts to less than 33 percent during the 1983-1985 3-year period compared with the 1980-1982 period, the Mexican secretariat of Finance and Public Credit reported here today.

The document added that in 1985 an effort will be made to reduce the public debt, in relation to the GNP, by 5 percent.

According to federal government statistics, between 1980 and 1982 Mexico finalized foreign debt contracts amounting to $29 billion, the highest amount in the country's current history, while in the 1983-1985 3-year period it is estimated that the total amount of foreign debt contracts will not exceed $8.8 billion.

According to financial indicators, Mexico's foreign debt, in relation to the GNP, has been reduced gradually since 1982. In 1982 it represented 67.2 percent, in 1983 65.6 percent, and in 1984 56.4 percent. For 1985, it is estimated it will amount to 51.4 (percent), 5 percentage points less than this year's.

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA DENIES CORRUPTION CHARGES

FL070152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to Nicaragua Augusto Gomez Villanueva reported here today that Nicaragua's reactionary forces are trying to misrepresent the revolution in that country, as well as Mexico's foreign policy.

The Mexican diplomat referred to the campaign against him here a few days ago, which charges that he was directly involved in the purchase of apartment complexes in Nicaragua in close cooperation with Sandinist leaders.

He stressed that this slander was not only an attack on him personally, but also on Mexican foreign policy and the revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people.

He said Nicaraguan authorities have signed a communique which denies the accuracy of this attack, which has been fabricated by the enemies of peace, represented by ultrarightist Nicaraguan groups.

Interviewed at the international airport here before returning to Managua, he said that with their attacks, these minority forces, who have no popular representation here, are attempting to hinder the rapprochement among democratic peoples, such as Mexico and Nicaragua.

For that reason, continued the ambassador, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said a few days ago that if any person or organization has evidence about the charges against Gomez Villanueva, they should present it as soon as possible.

The Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua revealed that Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez had met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid last Monday to analyze recent events in Nicaragua.

Another purpose of the meeting was to allow Ramirez to invite De la Madrid to the inauguration of Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega on 10 January.

After stating that there is still no response by the Mexican Government to the invitation, Gomez Villanueva said it is possible that another high-level Sandinist official will come to Mexico City this month to discuss prospects for resolving the Central American conflict.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ARRIVES FOR 48-HOUR VISIT

PA110430 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived in Panama this afternoon for a 48-hour official visit during which he will meet with Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Shamir was met by Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze. Shamir said that he is the bearer of a message of friendship and peace for the Panamanian people. When asked about the sale of Israeli weapons to Central America, Shamir said that this is within the framework of cooperation from one nation to another without the need to intervene in the internal policies of each country. Vice Prime Minister Shamir and his retinue will participate in several social and tourist activities.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO ARDITO BARLETTA SPEECH

PDC Leader Comments

PA110322 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Dec 84 p 1 A

[Text] When discussing Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's speech with LA PRENSA, Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon said: "In Panama, it is not possible to fish in troubled waters because after 16 years under this regime there are no more fish in the river and even the river is drying up." "Dr Ardito Barletta has not yet understood what our country needs. It has nothing to do with stirring up the past but rather with preventing a continuation of the past from destroying our future," the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader concluded.

Cocina Communique

PA111332 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Dec 84 p 1 A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Shortly after the presidential message, Mauro Zuniga, coordinator of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization, Cocina, told LA PRENSA that "the strike continues and the march is still on." He added that "the president only referred to one of the four points demanded by Cocina" as a condition for lifting the protest movement. Zuniga said that "it causes concern to see that the president continues his infamous early morning surprises [madrugonazos] by addressing the nation late on a Sunday and disturbing the community." At the deadline for this edition, we received Cocina's reaction in a communique issued following a meeting at their headquarters, located in the Science and Arts Athenaeum, in response to the president's words. The communique confirmed that the "strike continues," as well as the "call for a march next Wednesday, 12 December." The text of the communique reads:

The statement made Sunday night by Nicolas Ardito Barletta has revealed to the nation several aspects that Cocina would like to highlight:

1. Contrary to what the executive branch has been affirming thus far, no real motives existed or exists to declare a national emergency or impose a series of fiscal measures that seriously affect the Panamanian people.

2. He publicly admitted that he did not conduct the necessary consultations before imposing Law 46, and also admitted the need to abolish Law 46 without providing a substitute.

3. Contrary to what the executive branch had maintained, he publicly admitted that there is not an emergency situation with regard to international credit organizations.

4. To date, the executive branch has not been able to present a duly divided and balanced national budget to the negotiating commission in order to be able to evaluate the current situation and perspectives.

The executive branch cannot abolish a law, since this responsibility belongs to the legislative branch. Therefore, what we have is a promise. Our commitment to the Panamanian people cannot be altered by a televised speech. Only a formal public agreement and with actions, not just words, confirming the abrogation will allow us to do this. Based on this, Cocina would like to reiterate to the Panamanian people:

1. That the four points demanded by Cocina have equal importance and value.

2. That the indefinite strike continues, as well as our call for a march on Wednesday, 12 December.

3. That the dialogue that is necessary in order to find solutions to our country's development should not be based on subterfuges such as those in the presidential speech.

CONEP Pleased

PA110340 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] believes that the executive branch's action in proposing the abolishment, without substitution, of Law 46 is proof of good faith because it evidences the beginning of consultation as a democratic way of governing. CONEP President Jose Cardona Mas said that this organization, which represents the private enterprise sector, urges the legislative branch to proceed to abolish Law 46 and consider the positions of private enterprise with the purpose of coordinating a definite and well-oriented national economic policy.

Commentary Urges Dialogue

PA111807 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's announcement to the country last night that, bowing to the general demand, he has decided to repeal Law 46 of 1984 without simultaneously enacting substitute measures to confront the fiscal crisis must be taken as a demonstration of the government's desire to act with perspicacity in view of the nation's serious problems, while taking into account the interests of all Panamanians. President Ardito Barletta's decision, resulting from reflection in view of the general rejection of Law 46, is the type of response every democratic government must give to its people when it enacts measures which, by not having been submitted for consultation, elicit firm and resolute reaction from the nation.

The president made the announcement along with a call for dialogue and a calm review of the fiscal situation for which Law No 46 was designed. This announcement should echo in the minds of our citizens by making them realize that it is the duty of every Panamanian to participate in the search for a solution to the fiscal problem. This is a duty and right because the critical situation threatening the nation is a threat to all.

If, as admitted by President Ardito Barletta last night, there were no consultations when Law No 46 was drafted, it is time to overcome this fault now that the chief executive has opened the door to the enactment of a legal instrument that will reflect the thinking of the sectors to be affected by whatever measures must be adopted to solve the crisis.

To do this, it is indispensable to forsake intransigent attitudes and end the polarization of our nation's society that was brought about by the enactment of Law No 46. The national government has tried to set an example and lead the way along this path by changing course, which it did today by formally asking the Legislative Assembly to repeal Law No 46. Now all sectors concerned and their leaders must responsibly assume their respective roles as this critical time in our country by demonstrating a willingness to engage in dialogue, make creative contributions, and search together for a solution to the fiscal problem that plagues us.

Following the presidential announcement and appeal, it behooves the rest of the nation to join the government's effort to adopt, through national agreement, the measures necessitated by this situation so that the measures may result from a serious, in-depth, and patriotic evaluation of our situation and the options that may be proposed by each and every sector as viable solutions.

In order for the dialogue to be as calm and mature as required by this problem, it must take place in an atmosphere of peace, trust, and goodwill that which can only exist if our country returns to normal; that is, with the teachers, professors, and students in classes, and the doctors and other health workers in the hospitals.

For this reason, we urge these groups to reflect and to realize the need to normalize our country's life so that we -- the government and citizens -- may search together for a solution to the crisis. This is the only way that we will be able to reach a point at which the interests of all Panamanians will be taken into account. Everyone must contribute to the revival of the nation of our forebears, our children, and the coming generations to whom we must bequeath prosperity, peace, and development.

BRIEFS

PICO CHANGES NAME -- The secretary general of the Electoral Tribunal has announced that the Independent Party of the Working Class, PICO, has changed its name to the Democratic Party of the Workers [Partido Democratico de los Trabajadores]. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Dec 84 p C-19 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT REVIEWING CONTRACT WITH BANANA COMPANY

PA111700 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The Atrorney General's Office believes that the Costa Rica Banana Company is violating its contract. A preliminary report on the legal study being carried out by the Attorney General's Office indicates that the company is violating the contract on leased land in southern Costa Rica. This was reported by Minister of the Presidency Danilo Jimenez Veiga who did not specify what violations it is committing. When he was questioned about the specific violations, he said he would rather not comment since this is a preliminary report on the work being carried out by a group of lawyers on the banana contract.

Although the contract to lease the lands used by the banana company is valid for many more years, the government is studying its legality to determine if the fruit company's abandonment of its activities means that it is not fulfilling the contract. During the past few days, a group of lawyers has been studying these points in the contract.

Meanwhile, a government commission is studying the banana company's proposal to sell its banana plantations to the government for $15 million. The commission that is studying the banana company's offer might finish its work at the end of this week. Once its report has been presented to President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez a decision will be made on whether a counterproposal will be made to United Brands. Nevertheless, there are differences between what President Monge and Minister of the Presidency Jimenez Veiga have stated regarding the abandonment of banana production by the fruit company. While Minister of the Presidency Jimenez Veiga has accused the banana company of suddenly and unilaterally abandoning its banana production in the southern region, representatives of the company deny this. The banana company maintains that before President Monge took office on 8 May 1982, he was told of the company's intention to abandon its banana production. According to the Costa Rica Banana Company spokesman the government began to discuss this situation and several meetings were held, but no decision was made.

MINISTER ON ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PA112330 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Presidency Minister Danilo Jimenez Veiga has said that the banana company is well-intentioned toward the Costa Rican people. He added that a company that has been in the country for so many years develops a good relationship with the people.

Jimenez Veiga said that he cannot conceive that this U.S. company would want to create problems for Costa Rica at a time when the U.S. Government is aware of the need to preserve Costa Rica's democracy as a stabilizing element in the area.

He also said that the U.S. Government has not become involved in the issue, and stressed that this is a Costa Rican, and not a U.S. problem. Minister Jimenez Veiga concluded: Our attitude toward U.S. private enterprises, whether they are small or big, is to respect our commitments and welcome foreign investments in Costa Rica. However, we also demand compliance with the commitments that these companies make to our country.

SECURITY MINISTRY INVESTIGATES ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY

PA110425 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Dec 84 p 10 A

[Excerpt] Officials from the Intelligence and Security Directorate [DIS] are intensifying their investigations regarding espionage in our country, Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza has said.

Piza said that due to the situation in Central America, it is logical that there would exist an espionage ring such as that denounced by Nicaraguan Ileana de la Concepcion Zambrana Pineda to the Human Rights Commission.

Zambrana was a counterintelligence official of the Nicaraguan State Security. She now resides in Costa Rica and she exposed the situation after Sandinist agents made two attempts to kidnap her, once in her country and another in Costa Rica. Zambrana mentioned that people have been kidnapped and flown from our airports to Nicaragua, where they were placed under arrest and afterwards killed.

According to Zambrana's testimony, one of the pilots was a man named Ulloa. She told this to the Human Rights Commission.

She added that the Costa Rican Embassy personnel in Managua are being closely watched and that the Embassy telephone is tapped. There are persons who constantly travel from Nicaragua to our country to make money deposits to meet the needs of the agents and their accomplices, Zambrana said.

Minister Piza said that vigilance will increase in the airports in the northern zone of the country where there are "more airports than cattle."

Civil aviation has not authorized some of these airports to operate, and surveillance will probably improve in December, when the government receives a helicopter and a Cessna plane donated by the U.S. Government.

These aircraft will also aid in controlling fishing and drug trafficking along our coasts and also in locating marijuana plantations.

Regarding the purchase of antiaircraft machine guns to repel any incursion from the Sandinist Air Force, as it took place this week in Laguna de Aqua Dulce, in Barra del Colorado, Minister Piza said that the matter was under study.

Finally he said that it is necessary to have arms to prevent the violation of our air space and to see that our sovereignty is respected.

BORDER WITH NICARAGUA QUIET FOR 'PAST 2 WEEKS'

PA101430 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Public Security Ministry spokesmen have stated that there have been no incidents along the border with Nicaragua for the past 2 weeks. The spokesmen noted that for a long time not a single week went by without reports of incidents involving either the Sandinist People's Army or rebel groups. Apparently, a tacit agreement to have a quiet Christmas season is being implemented. Civil Guard posts along the border with Nicaragua have reported that there is absolute calm, an important public security official stated.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA & DAMAS ON RELEASE OF 43 SOLDIERS BY FMLN

PA120030 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2203 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By Raul Beltran]

[Text] The 46 [as heard] members of the Nonualco Battalion of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Engineer Training School headed for their garrison this afternoon after the FMLN released them at La Joya in San Vicente Department. The event was attended by Msgrs Gregorio Rosas Chavez and Arturo Rivera y Damas, International Red Cross [IRC] representative Martin Furer, and FMLN members.

Six corporals, Jose Salvador Lopez, Roberto Hernandez Martinez, Herman Gomez, Rosalio Molina Sanchez, Jose Antonio Cruz Valle, and Jose Luis Ronderos, as well as 38 other Army members, were released.

This radio station fully covered this very important event in the country's political and military situation. I interviewed Msgr Rivera y Damas in La Joya.

[Begin recording] [Rivera y Damas] Of course, I am glad, because I feel that this might be useful in humanizing the conflict. It must be greeted by all with gladness. We are about to receive these prisoners who are to be released by the political military fronts. For this reason, as I have said, I am very happy that I have been called upon to be useful, together with the auxiliary bishop and the IRC.

[Beltran] Msgr, is this the first time that you, accompanied by Msgr Rosas Chavez, the IRC, and particularly, the national and international press, will receive a group of prisoners? Is the participation of the church in this type of action one of the results of the La Palma and Ayagualo meetings?

[Rivera y Damas] It can be said that other exchanges have been initiated through church negotiations, although we have been replaced by a German bishop in the actual task of picking up prisoners. This bishop has twice been in the eastern section of our country. First he picked up Colonel Castillo and then four other officers, including Major Medina Garay. This is the first time that I have personally participated in such an exchange. I hope to be chosen to participate in this kind of action more often in the future, since this is one of the Ayagualo accords.

[Beltran] Recently, President Duarte said that guerrillas should show a willingness for peace. Yesterday, while members of the committee of mothers of prisoners and missing political people, discussed this release of prisoners, they said that the government and the Army should also show a willingness for peace. What do you think as a leader of the Catholic Church?

[Rivera y Damas] Well, I think that everything that will help humanize the conflict has already been agreed upon during the La Palma meeting. I also think this event reinforces the Ayagualo proposals. It is only natural to expect reciprocity. I understand that the state's juridical procedures should be speeded up so that political prisoners will not have to stay in state prisons too long.

[Beltran] A few months ago, you mentioned the word exchange. Specifically for this event, have you any information regarding the FMLN's releasing some important Army members?

[Rivera y Damas] This operation is not an exchange but a unilateral action by the FMLN to show their willingness for peace. Hence, these prisoners are being turned over to the church.

[Beltran] I understand that some officers are still being held prisoners by the guerrillas. Do you have any information about this?

[Rivera y Damas] I know of two officers that are still the guerrillas' prisoners. I hope they will be released in the future, too. Of course, when and where they will be released will have to be decided by the FMLN and the Army High Command.

[Beltran] Do you think today's event will be a definite step toward the humanization of the conflict?

[Rivera y Damas] I think so. I have been visited by mothers and sisters of officers and soldiers held prisoner. We know that the absence of their loved ones and their situation makes their relatives suffer. Consequently, these families will feel more at ease because of this release. For this reason, I think this measure really is a step toward the humanization of the conflict.

[Beltran] I had heard the soldiers released today would be taken directly to Zacatecoluca. Has there been any change regarding this?

[Rivera y Damas] Zacatecoluca was the first place considered. We have just been told the released soldiers will be sent to the San Vicente Garrison. [end recording]

FDR LEADER DISCUSSES RELEASE OF POW'S, TRUCE

PA120019 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1835 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Telephone interview with FDR leader Guillermo Ungo in Panama City by unidentified reporter -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Ungo] Good afternoon. I thank you for this opportunity to address the Salvadoran people during this month of December when the Christmas holidays are near. We wish to report that, as we stated in an FMLN-FDR communique issued a few days ago, today the Catholic Church received 42 [number as heard] soldiers who had been taken prisoner by FMLN units on 1 December near El Salto, La Paz Department. This release of prisoners took place in La Joya Canton, near the city of San Vicente, and they were received by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, in the presence of International Red Cross representatives. This has been one more of the many releases of prisoners. We have already released more than 2,000 prisoners of war during these past few years as part of our policy of respect for the life and freedom of the soldiers. Our idea is to place this release within the context of the dialogue and the agreements of the dialogue to humanize the war in hopes that this will help the Salvadoran Government place the dialogue in a more realistic contect and allow us to make greater advances.

This morning we also released an FMLN-FDR joint communique announcing that our fronts, unilaterally, have declared a complete truce during the Christmas and New Year celebrations from 0000 on 24 December through 2400 on 26 December, and from 0000 on 31 December through 2400 2 January. During those days our forces will stop all offensive military activities to allow the soldiers of the government's Army to enjoy a leave and visit their families and friends and for the people in general to enjoy the environment created with this decision adopted by our fronts.

This is not all we have decided. We have also decided to facilitate and guarantee the freedom of movement of the soldiers who may wish to visit their families in the areas under FMLN control, areas under dispute, and all areas of the country. This means that, thanks to a joint decision made by our fronts, the FMLN's military activities during that period will be limited only to defense in the event that FMLN members, the civilian population, or territory under FMLN control are attacked by the government's Army. We hope that the government's Army will also permit this environment of peace and tranquillity characteristic of Christmas and the New Year and allow us to keep our agreement and also guaranted peace and tranquillity for all the Salvadoran people.

I wish to clarify that this truce is separate from the Ayagualo agreement which is still being enforced and which we will fulfill. It is an agreement between the government and our fronts, as belligerent parts in the conflict, regarding a cessation of operations that may hinder civilian traffic between 22 December and 3 January. We believe that this is a specific demonstration not made with speeches and words that at times sound empty or hollow, but with efforts and specific actions that will at least permit a pause in the war from which our people are suffering.

We believe that the Christmas truce proposed by the archbishop during the talks in Ayagualo was not agreed on because of the intransigence and onesidedness of the Salvadoran Government, which only made demands of our fronts but did not also want to give in exhcange. I believe we should keep in mind Msgr Rivera y Damas' Sunday sermon, during which he said that every process of dialogue, without exception, calls for an attitude of reciprocal concessions; that the effort must imply a give and take from both parties rather than one party making demands without offering anything.

Unfortunately, at that meeting the two parties, despite the fact that they were willing to reach an agreement regarding the Christmas and New Year truce proposed by the Catholic Church, were not able to reach such an agreement because the government demanded a total military standstill of the FMLN, even an absolute moratorium as far as supplying itself, but it offered nothing in return. All they agreed to do was to abstain from attacking. However, they wanted to increase the government's military strength and surveillance, attempting to become judge and jury on the truce's fulfillment. This would have been the best way to violate it. At the same time, they would continue to supply themselves with millions of dollars worth of weapons from the U.S. Government.

This led us to adopt the unilateral decision through which we not only test our good will and disposition, but also the Salvadoran Government's as well. We have not only thought of our people, our political and military forces, we have also thought of the soldiers of the Salvadoran Army. We feel that everyone has the right and deserves this peace and tranquillity, temporarily at least, as we advance along the path of dialogue toward negotiation and political solution to the conflict.

In conclusion, I wish to say that these specific measures are not just words, but are real. They are our contribution to the dialgoue's advancing and achieving significant progress, specially at a time when Engineer Duarte is once again showing signs of evading the responsibility demanded of him by a majority of the Salvadoran people. We have proposed another meeting and suggested a date in late December, on 27 December. There has been no answer to this and I hope January, the beginning of a new year, may see a third meeting in which the will and disposition to achieve greater progress, not only in the area of the war's humanization but in the area of life, freedom, integrity, and full participation of the Salvadoran people in the social, economic, and political areas, will be the subjects of discussion, agreement, and advances until the peace the people desire is achieved.

[Question] Dr Ungo, during this release of prisoners did you receive any prisoners?

[Ungo] No. It was a unilateral release. We released 42 soldiers. There are still some officers being held. They were also captured during the 1 December military operation in El Salto. We do hope that they [the government] will also respect the agreement we reached on humanizing the war.

[Question] Dr Ungo, during his recent trip to the United States, President Duarte made certain statements regarding the fact that your military branch did not completely agree with the Ayagualo meeting, that there were some differences. Is this true?

[Ungo] I believe that the best proof we can give is not with words and statements, but with facts. This has not been a decision of the FMLN alone, but a joint FDR-FMLN decision. Our position in that area has been pretty clear. Our capacity to give positive and affirmative answers to Duarte's statements has also been very clear. What is not clear is the unity within the government. We get the impression that Duarte is the one who is facing many problems within the Army, government, and the political parties that make up the government's political system. He faces problems in which the right attempts to impose its ideas, which are not very favorable for the dialogue or the political negotiations. This is why we say that we want Duarte to understand that we must make use of the human resources supporting the dialogue. Should this not be done, it would be a historical mistake of serious consequences. We consider that his policy of seeking political solutions through concessions and subordination to the oligarchic extreme right is mistaken. Therefore, the division and differences are within the Christian Democratic government and the various sectors of the Salvadoran right.

[Question] Dr Ungo, to conclude this interview, have you any idea where the next meeting will be held? Will it be in San Salvador, in some other town?

[Ungo] We continue to insist that it should be held in San Salvador, but it seems that Duarte does not want this. I do not know whether he is afraid of the people. We believe that since the La Palma dialogue was a face the people dialogue, the next meeting should be held in the capital city, which is the political center of the country. This suggestion was not accepted for the second meeting and we do not know if he will accept it this time. In any case, we do not want the issue of the location of the meeting to hinder the dialogue. We are open to proposals and we are also willing to make other proposals.

[Question] Dr Ungo, thank you for this telephone interview from Panama City. If there is something else you would like to say, please feel free.

[Ungo] I only wish to send a Christmas greeting to Radio Cadena Sonora listeners and to tell the people that this effort and this decision is intended to contribute to the spirit of peace and tranquillity characteristic of the Christmas and New Year celebrations. Unfortunately, its effect is temporary, but we hope that the permanent effect, a definite peace with justice and freedom, will be achieved during a gradual and accelerated process of dialogue and negotiation. We believe that this is not only the duty of the militant parts, the FMLN-FDR and the government, but it is also of the people, especially those who are organized socially, culturally, and politically, to assume a militant and active role. We believe that the two parties should not exclude the main actors in this issue, the Salvadoran people, the Salvadoran society.

Therefore, definite peace will only be achieved when the majorities make their voices heard over the weakened voices of those who oppose peace, oppose peace through dialogue, oppose peace with justice and freedom, and only wish for the peace of a cemetery, with repression and death.

FMLN-FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HOLIDAY TRUCE

PA112042 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1855 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR "in El Salvador" on 11 December; read by Commander Milton Mendez, chief of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front -- live]

[Text] To the Salvadoran people and soldiers of the government Army:

The FDR Executive Committee and the FMLN General Command, considering that:

1. The Salvadoran people have a deep tradition of celebrating the Christmas and New Year festivities with their families.

2. The soldiers of the government Army are part of the people. Most of them come from peasant and worker families and they also wish to visit with their relatives and neighbors during that time.

3. The people are carrying out a broad patriotic struggle to achieve peace with justice and freedom.

4. The FMLN-FDR struggles for the interests of the workers, peasants, and all popular sectors, whether civilian or military. Throughout the course of the war, they have maintained a policy of full respect for the lives and freedom of our brother soldiers, releasing more than 2,000 prisoners of war without setting any conditions and guaranteeing them good treatment and to the extent of our possibilities, providing medical attention to the wounded.

As a demonstration of the willingness to advance in the creation of conditions that will favor the solution of the conflict through the path of dialogue and negotiation, the FMLN-FDR announces to the soldiers of the government Army and all our people the following:

1. They have decided to grant a total truce during the Christmas and New Year celebrations, in the periods from 0000 on 24 December to 2400 on 26 December and from 0000 on 31 December to 2400 on 2 January 1985. Therefore, our forces will suspend all offensive military actions to permit the soldiers and NCO's of the government Army to obtain leave and to meet with their relatives and friends so that all the people can enjoy the atmosphere created by our fronts.

2. They have decided to facilitate and guarantee respect for the freedom of movement of the soldiers who wish to visit their relatives in the FMLN controlled zones, disputed zones, and the rest of the country.

3. Our military activity in the aforementioned periods will be limited to defense of our forces, the civilian population or the territories under our control are attacked by the government Army.

4. This truce is independent of the Ayagualo agreement between our fronts and the government regarding the nonrealization of actions that hinder civilian traffic between 22 December and 3 January. We will also fulfill that agreement.

We call on all sectors, organizations, and patriotic and democratic institutions to support the Christmas and New Year truce declared by the FMLN-FDR.

Long live the workers, peasants, and soldiers! For a peace with justice and freedom! For a political solution with sovereignty! Long live the FDR! Long live the FMLN and its army of workers! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FDR executive committee, FMLN general command

El Salvador, 11 December 1984

RIVERA Y DAMAS PRAISES FMLN-FDR DECISION

PA112035 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1915 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Statement by Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas at ceremony in which the FMLN turned over 43 Salvadoran soldiers to church and International Red Cross Committee representatives; on 11 December "in the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front" -- live]

[Text] Commander Milton, commanders of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front; I also wish to send a greeting to the bishop of this diocese, Msgr Oscar Barahona. On the occasion of this significant event, I wish to refer to an evangelical text that highlights the event taking place. Chapter 25 of St Matthew says that our Lord considers as done unto Him what is done unto those who are hungry, naked, sick, and prisoners. Here [3-second break in transmission] some prisoners. We have come to receive them. Therefore, I believe that this is an important event because it strengthens the dialogue started in La Palma, since one of its goals was the humanization (?of the conflict). It also strengthens the dialogue held in Ayagualo between the members of the joint commission and the representatives of the Salvadoran church.

Therefore, I thank Mr Commander Milton and the political-military fronts because they have stepped up the release of these soldiers, captured on 1 December. This decision is a prelude to the cease-fire which has been expanded by the front. It was also one of the agreements reached in Ayagualo, when Archbishop [words indistinct] opportunely and we see that they have been generous in the sense that they have increased the contents of the cease-fire for Christmas and the new year, including 2 January.

Thus, I want to thank you once more on behalf of the church for this gesture. I also want to state that these soldiers have been, as they said before, treated in a humane way. This should be taken into consideration so that every prisoner may be treated in a humane way. Then, we will be really huminizing our conflict. Thank you, Commander Milton. [applause]

GUATEMALA

EEC, SIECA DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD

PA120158 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] A meeting of EEC officials and representatives of Central American Governments representatives stated here today with the intention of discussing a framework for a cooperation agreement. The meeting was inaugurated by Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera and the secretary general of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA. The visiting delegation asserted the EEC's interest in helping solve the economic problems in the isthmus and they immediately started negotiations that will conclude with the signing of a cooperation agreement.

HONDURAS

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS VIOLATIONS

PA111413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Human Rights Commission, CODEH, today reported that the state's security organizations continue to violate human rights. The charge was made in a paid advertisement in the nation's newspapers on the occasion of the "International Day of Human Rights" being commemorated today, Monday, in support of the complaints presented between 1981 and 1984.

According to CODEH, during the past 3 years there have been 121 political murders, 172 persons of various nationalities, mostly Hondurans, have disappeared, and 200 others are in prison and considered "political prisoners."

The communique indicates that after the change in the Honduran military forces on 13 March, "a change was also expected in the state's security organizations but the human rights violations have continued."

CODEH has reported that thus far this year 29 persons have been physically and mentally tortured in police cells and those of military organizations. In addition, 36 political murders have occurred, 15 of them since 31 March, and 60 people have been reported missing in various regions of the country. It has been reported that most of them were detained by men in uniform, the communique added.

CODEH said: "Everything demonstrates that the state's security policy, attributed to Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former Armed Forces chief who was dismissed in March, continues in force." The organization further stated: "Social injustices occur in Honduras that might soon cause an explosion of protests. This charge can be supported with figures."

According to CODEH, one-third of the 350,000 peasant families do not have access to land and the working people's income is only $27 a month, or an average of $.90 daily. Moreover, the health conditions are precarious and preventable disease become epidemics because of the poor sanitation conditions.

The communique pointed out that housing, the environment, and sanitary conditions must be improved in cities and rural areas because 50 people starve to death daily in Honduras, while 117 out of every 1,000 children are condemned to death. CODEH said that almost 3 million of the country's 3.5 million inhabitants suffer malnutrition to some extent.

It has been estimated that 47 percent of the total population is illiterate and that social security benefits less than 8 percent of the work force.

PRESIDENT SAYS MANEUVERS WITH U.S. TO CONTINUE

PA110314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2205 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova announced today that the Armed Forces will continue joint military maneuvers with U.S. troops. Suazo Cordova spoke to thousands of Liberal Party members at a rally in his support held in Comayagua, approximately 125 km north of Tegucigalpa, today.

"We cannot be criticized for permitting the maneuvers, those that will continue to be held," he said, "because they are aimed at training and strengthening our Army in moments when violence is overtaking Central America and when Hondurans want to live in peace."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON DISMISSAL OF CARDENAL FROM JESUITS

PA121326 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1226 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Commenting on the Vatican's decision to dismiss Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal from the Jesuit Order, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, said that this in no way affects our country or the revolutionary government. Instead, it benefits them.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We believe this is the church's problem and must be resolved within the church.

[Unidentified reporter] How does this affect the National Reconstruction Government?

[Ortega] We do not feel it affects it in any way. We have seen Father Cardenal's decision. He continues to be a minister of the revolutionary government. Therefore, we think this benefits the administration and the Nicaraguan youth. [end recording]

Jesuit Leader 'Asserts Solidarity'

PA120237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Valentin Menendez, provincial head of the Jesuit order for Central America and Panama, has asserted his solidarity with Fernando Cardenal, the Nicaraguan priest who this week was expelled from the religious order when he refused to abandon the post of education minister in Nicaragua.

Menendez said in an "explanatory" letter, which was published today, that "when a brother is facing a sorrowful and grave moment in his life, it is natural that we offer him all our prayers and fraternal support."

"We are going to continue offering our support to Father Fernando Cardenal on the road to which his decision has led him," the message added.

Cardenal, who was a member of the Jesuit order for 32 years, claimed a "conscientious objection" to carrying out his order's directive to abandon the post of education minister in the Sandinist govenment.

"It would be a sin for me to abandon my people and the revolution," said the clergyman a few hours after learning about his expulsion from the Jesuit order.

The head of the Jesuit order in Central America said in his letter: "Today I can bear testimony to the authenticity and seriousness" of the conscientious objection claimed by Cardenal to disobey the order to abandon the Sandinist government.

ORTEGA KNOWS OF ONLY ONE CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA110343 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has told EL NUEVO DIARIO that he does not know of any Contadora document except the one which was accepted by the Government of National Reconstruction without modification. Therefore, he does not know where Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica got the idea that there will be a new document in January 1986, according to his recent statements in Spain." [quotation marks as received]

The Nicaraguan leader added that our country will continue to support the Contadora Group's peace efforts and all the efforts necessary to achieve peace for the people and stability in the region. However, the government will only recognize the revised document which was proposed to Nicaragua by the Contadora Group and accepted without modification. In addition, he said that Nicaragua will continue to prepare for the defense of the revolution and our national sovereignty so that the CIA-led mercenaries do not continue killing children, women, peasants, and state workers and to reject any invasion.

Daniel Ortega's statements were issued on the day of "la griteria" [9 December, religious holiday] while he distributed gifts to celebrate the Immaculate Conception.

REAGAN POLICY CHARACTERIZED AS 'ABSURD'

PA111448 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature by Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "The Absurd Reagan Policy"]

[Text] If something characterizes the policy of the current U.S. Administration, it is its absurdity, bizarreness, eccentricity, and senselessness, beginning with the head of that policy, Reagan, the president actor or actor president who acts as U.S. president.

Ronald Reagan, who is like a horrible scarecrow without any valuable essence, a man completely made of straw, a tin man with no brains [as heard] like the characters in the Wizard of Oz, promises the U.S. people abundance somewhere over the rainbow.

Why is the policy absurd? Let us look at the case of Nicaragua. According to a recent NEW YORK TIMES report, a State Department official said that the two main alternatives of the current policy, direct military intervention or a political solution, are equally unacceptable, but that there is no agreement on what must be done about Nicaragua. In other words, according to them, there is nothing to be done about Nicaragua either willingly or by force. From any viewpoint, this is completely absurd.

The situation is not what is absurd. What is absurd is the view of the Reagan administration's political strategists because Nicaragua is not an abstract problem. Instead, it is a specific country with real, living people who just want peace. The premise is incorrect because if they viewed the alleged problem the other way, it would stop being a problem. In other words, if they concentrated not on how to subjugate but rather on how to understand Nicaraguans in a civilized manner, everything would be resolved in a matter of days or even hours.

Therefore, the only alternative to the absurd is a negotiated political solution and not a military solution. Nicaragua has repeatedly shown that it is more than willing to reach a peaceful negotiated solution, honorable to both sides. The United States must adopt this position in order to overcome the absurd policy established by the absurd president elected by the U.S. people.

PASTORA FACTION REJECTS RIVERA NEGOTIATIONS

PA110341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0054 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, led by Eden Pastora, repudiated here today the negotiations being carried out by the Nicaraguan Indian leader Brooklyn Rivera with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government in Colombia.

This faction of ARDE is comprised of Misurasata, which is led by Rivera; by the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS, led by Pastora; by the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, led by Jose Davila; and by the Christian Workers Solidarity, STC, led by Donald Castillo.

ARDE spokesman Jose Davila told ACAN-EFE that ARDE "has nothing to do with the negotiations" that Brooklyn Rivera is holding in Colombia. He criticized the conduct of the Indian leader saying this was "not the best way to act" as a member of the organization. The anti-Sandinist leader said that they are expecting a statement from Misurasata in which Rivera will define his position in ARDE.

The negotiations between the Indian leader and Commander Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, ended today in Bogota, with the approval of an immediate cease-fire. Colombia, Sweden, Mexico, the Netherlands and France were observers at the negotiations.

PLI MEETING ON FUTURE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NOT HELD

PA110353 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The suspension of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, session scheduled for yesterday has increased the internal rift in the party which began when an abstentionist sector of the organization voted against participating in the 4 November elections.

On 9 December the party's meeting to decide whether or not the PLI would attend a future national assembly could not be held for lack of a quorum. Only 74 of the 104 required convention members attended the meeting. This clearly demonstrated that many members who abstained from participating in the elections have been abandoning the abstentionist group headed by former presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy. These members do not want their party's suicide and political death.

Convention member Arturo Cuadra Ostegaray, who formerly supported Godoy, has asserted that his organization should be present at the Constituent Assembly to participate in the drafting of the new constitution of the Republic. He said: If in the past we did not vote, we should not abstain now because the circumstances are different.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS ON LAOS ANNIVERSARY

BK071009 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the ouncils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the LPDR founding.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the LPDR founding, on behalf of the Cuban party, state, and people, I would like to extend fraternal congratulations to you, comrades. I highly value the all-round successes recorded in the LPDR by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP since 2 December 1975. I firmly believe that the Lao people will score yet greater achievements in the economic and national defense fields as well as safeguarding the gains of their country and in building and strengthening socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. I reaffirm to you once again, comrades, our support to the development of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, states, and peoples, and my hope to see that you, comrades, score new successes in carrying out your high duties and responsibiliites.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my respect and high regards to you.

On the same occasion, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, foreign relations minister of Cuba, also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR foreign affairs minister.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH'S LETTER TO CASTRO NOTED

FL112028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The controversial topics of the Seoul Olympics and Cuba's being deprived of the right to be the alternate location for the Pan American Games have vigorously returned this week after new statements by President of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The topic of the Olympics was also mentioned by Samaranch in a letter he sent to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro which stated Samaranch's willingness to preside over talks between the two parties in Korea.

Samaranch's letter, dated 4 December, thanked the president of Cuba for his suggestion on holding talks in Korea so that the games would be a patrimony for all of Korea.

The IOC's letter replied to the commander in chief's statement on Havana having been deprived as the location for the games. Samaranch's letter to Fidel Castro also stated that he deeply regretted the problems which arose on the Pan American Games, but he could not intervene in the internal affairs of the Pan American Sports Organization [PASO].

He added that he agreed with Fidel that Indianapolis, the alternate site for the Olympics, proposed by the PASO President Mario Vasquez Rana, could bring about a split in PASO.

He said the IOC president's position on the Pan American Games was to provide all the backing and help it could [passage as heard]. There are still 4 days left until Ecuador's Olympic Committee will say whether it was able to obtain the funds for holding the 1987 Pan American Games.

AFP NOTES DELEGATION TO DEPART FOR U.S. MEETING

FL120040 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Havana, Cuba, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Trustworthy sources have told AFP today that a Cuban government delegation will travel tomorrow, Wednesday, to New York for the fourth, and what is thought to be, the final round of talks with the United States on immigration matters. Although the Cuban Foreign Ministry was silent on this matter, sources close to the ministry said the trip would take place in the next few hours, and that the mission would be headed by Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GUYANA'S CHEDDI JAGAN

Meets Politburo Member Rodriguez

FL120030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met today with the secretary general of Guyana's People's Progressive Party Cheddi Jagan, who is visiting Cuba.

The two leaders discussed the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean, and the present state of the world's economy, especially the economic situation of the Caribbean nations.

Meets Montane Oropesa

FL110014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member and Central Committee Secretariat member, has met today with the secretary general of Guyana's People's Progressive Party Cheddi Jagan. Discussed at the meeting were bilateral relations between the two parties and other matters of mutual interest.

MIRET PRESIDES AT OPENING OF CEMA METAL MEETING

FL120206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] CEMA's Nonferrous Metals Industry Standing Commission meeting opened today at the Palace of Conventions, presided over by Politburo member Pedro Miret. At the first meeting, State Secretary of Hungary's Ministry of Industry Adam Juhasz and Cuban alternate Central Committee member and Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal gave speeches. Minister Portal said that Cuba had invested over 800 million pesos in the basic industry sector.

FIRST SECURITY MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL120240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The first maritime security meeting has opened at the Cristino Naranjo social circle in Havana, with nearly 200 Cuban and foreign delegates attending. The opening session was presided over by Central Committee alternate members Pedro Ross, chief of the transportation and communications department, and Rear Admiral Jose Cuza Tellez, alternate minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy [title as heard].

FRIAS INAUGURATES OCEAN POLLUTION SYMPOSIUM

FL112000 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member, inaugurated today the fifth symposium on research and control of pollution of the sea and the workshop on Caribbean bays' environmental works. In his speech given before 370 delegates who are participating in the event, Garcia Frias said Cuba is decisively confronting the environmental protection issue as part of a policy to improve our people's health, education, and cultural development. Later, he exhorted area governments to unite in solving the existing problems of the sea which affect and will continue to affect mankind.

UN DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTIONS

PA101454 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The UN General Assembly Commission for Humanitarian, Social, and Cultural Affairs approved three resolutions that express the concern of the international community in view of the violation of human rights in Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The document on Chile expresses deep indignation over the persistent and increasingly grave and systematic violations of human rights in that country the product of the violent repression against the popular protests and demands the reinstatement of democracy, human rights and fundamental liberties.

The resolution on El Salvador expresses great concern over the grave and numerous human rights violations in that Central American country and greets the dialogue between the government and rebels with satisfaction.

The United States voted against the three resolutions. Previously, Oscar Orama, the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, speaking before the Commission and Social and Humanitarian Affairs of the UN General Assembly, said that the human rights situation in El Salvador is one of the most serious in Latin America and he accused the United States of trying to prevent that topic from being debated in that organization.

UN DELEGATE COMMENTS ON DECOLONIALIZATION ISSUE

PA101504 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Report by Rufo Ayala, PRELA correspondent at the United Nations -- recorded]

[Text] The debate on decolonialization continues. Those attending the debates succeeded in having the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples applied. In 1985 this declaration will have been in effect for 25 years.

Speaking before the General Assembly, the Cuban delegates, Alberto Velasco San Jose, said that motions under consideration condemn the exploitation of resources and the use of colonial territories for military purposes. He mentioned Namibia, Micronesia, Guam, Bermuda, and Puerto Rico as examples.

[Begin Velasco recording] Cuba has always considered these kinds of activities as extremely dangerous for those peoples' right to exert their free determination and independence, and a threat to the security of independent neighboring states. [end recording]

'OUR AMERICA' DENOUNCES CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE

PA110441 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Dec 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States' promise to grant credits and export facilities to Central American and Caribbean nations has proved to be another of Washington's demagogical maneuvers. In truth, the amount of money which was promised is quite small, not even enough to start a single social assistance program. The export facilities are limited to a small group of products which do not even include the fundamental products of the Caribbean and Central American countries.

Thus, the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative has been thrown into history's garbage dump, just as the so-called Alliance for Progress was in the past, along with all the other economic programs which the United States has promised to Latin America. The U.S. politicians propose usurious projects aimed at gaining fabulous profits by offering crumbs. These projects do not try to solve the basic social and economic injustice faced by the nations in the region, therefore, they will never be efficient enough.

There is little left to be said about the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The checkmate to the project was dealt by most of the government delegations which attended the annual Caribbean conference last week in Miami. Certain prime ministers of small Caribbean states rejected the initiative and asserted that it does not contribute to improving the economic situation which prevails in the region.

Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of St Christopher-Nevis, said that the treaties signed since last January have yet to bring noticeable benefits to the small nations in the subregion. The Caribbean Basin Initiative mostly favors Washington's Central American allies and not the Caribbean states, Simmonds said. According to Simmonds, free access to U.S. markets during 12 years is a [word indistinct] advantage for Antillean exporters, because it does not include leather goods, oil products, or clothes, much sought after Caribbean products, which are still subject to import quotas.

In addition, Marcus Defreitas, trade minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, said it is time that Caribbean Basin Initiative beneficiary countries really receive some specific benefits.

Netherlands Antilles Prime Minister Maria Liberia Peters said that small countries in the region need special treatment in the bilateral trade agreements with the United States, adding that a general project like the initiative is lost in procedures and mere words.

The general impression which prevailed at the conference, which included delegates from 27 Caribbean and Central American countries, is that the initiative so far has only brought promises to the region, and Washington is merely interested in sending weapons and other military supplies, particularly to its Central American allies.

In view of the Antillean representatives' general demands that their countries be given aid to strengthen their economic infrastructure, a U.S. Commerce Department spokesmen replied it is unlikely that the agreements with President Ronald Reagan's government will be expanded. The unanimous viewpoint which was confirmed after the conference is that the Caribbean Basin Initiative sponsored by the United States is useless for reactivating the trade of the small Caribbean islands. The meeting likewise proved that the United States cares very little for the economic problems of these states unless it can obtain some profit and operational facilities for its ever voracious transnational companies.

GRANMA SAYS GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER 'FICTIONAL'

PA101613 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA describes new Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize as a fictional prime minister who has come to fill this post solely through U.S. efforts. The Yankees removed him from the solitary and lavish residence in which he was living in quiet ostracism at the beginning of his old age because they needed him for the role of elected prime minister, the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party states. This is why Herbert Blaize's first words on the day on which he was sworn in were that he had just asked Ronald Reagan to keep his troops on the island of Grenada for an indefinite period of time.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA DENIES BAN ON OPPOSITION

PA112301 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has denied that Sandinist authorities prevented more than 20 opposition leaders from leaving Nicaragua. After meeting with a delegation of five U.S. congressmen in Managua, Ortega explained that immigration authorities have not prevented opposition members from leaving, but have been exerting control on the multiple visas of some citizens.

Previously, Ortega had declared that the United States was trying to create conditions that would serve as a pretext for a direct military aggression through its announcement that Soviet MIG planes had arrived in Nicaragua. He added: Washington has a huge espionage organization in Central America and knows very well that there are no such type of planes on Nicaraguan territory.

NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER WILL NOT RESIGN

PA112307 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Education Minister Fernando Cardenal, a priest of the Jesuit order, accused Pope John Paul II of demanding that he give up his post in the Sandinist government. Fernando Cardenal said: It is hard for me to obey his orders at this moment when U.S. soldiers are getting ready to launch a direct attack on my country.

Cardenal announced on Monday that he is not resigning a few hours after it was made public that he had been expelled from the Jesuit order to which he had belonged for the past 32 years. Cardenal said: I have been asked to abandon my country which is being attacked and slandered and to turn my back on the young warriors and the mothers who are crying over the bodies of their dead sons. Cardenal added: My answer is clear and definite: I will not betray my country and my people.

Another report from Managua said that in two recent armed clashes, special units of the Interior Ministry inflicted 30 casualties on the counterrevolutionary task forces.

The report also said that a mercenary group comprised of 40 men was ambushed in (Banderitas), Matagalpa Department, and that in this action the mercenary group lost 12 men.

NICARAGUAN FORCES KILL CONTRA LEADERS

PA080408 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has reported that Sandinist forces have annihilated the main leaders of the counterrevolutionary group called Cinco Pinos in the northern Department of Esteli. In the action, 35 mercenaries, including the leader of the group, Walter Marroquin, known as Carazo, were killed. The documents seized from the counterrevolutionaries provide the names and pseudonyms of all the members of that mercenary unit, their date of entry, and their plans, which included dividing into three groups to operate jointly with units of the Diriangen Regional Command.

From reports carried by the anti-Sandinist leaders, it was learned that there are many desertions among their ranks, evidence of the demoralization and poor fighting spirit of the groups operating in Esteli Department.

Agustin Lara, FSLN political secretary in the northern region, has reported that a large counterrevolutionary offensive is expected in the next few days in an attempt to prevent the coffee harvest. He said that the most important task to counteract it is the military mobilization of the people in those coffee regions to expel the mercenaries from Nicaragua and to prevent their infiltration through the Honduran border.

GUATEMALAN EGP DENOUNCES REGIME SLANDER CAMPAIGN

PA120028 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army of Guatemala, EGP, issued a document in Mexico City, referring to the slander campaign that the Guatemalan military regime has unleashed against the revolutionary organization. The EGP document says that the Guatemalan Army is accusing the EGP of the crimes and massacres committed by the soldiers against the civilian population. The EGP says that the Guatemalan Army is promoting a slander, misinformation, and psychological warfare campaign to try to cover up its responsibility in the destruction of villages, the burning of crops, the indiscriminate bombings, and the kidnappings and disappearances of people.

CHILE'S AD OPPOSES U.S.-BACKED PARLIAMENT

FL081736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Some 5,000 inhabitants of the working class neighborhood Violeta Parra, in Santiago de Chile, have been arrested by the Augusto Pinochet regime's repressive forces. The neighborhood was cordoned off by members of the Army, police, and security forces, who then took those detained to a football field. At this time, there has been no official report on the roundup or the number of people detained this time. This is the third time this type of repressive activity has occurred since the state of seige began in Chile.

Another report state that the center right organization, Democratic Alliance [AD], has opposed the establishing in Chile of a parliament which would discuss U.S.-sponsored measures. The president of the coalition organization, Ricardo Lagos, said that the AD would not participate in a parliament of this type. The AD has called for the establishing of a provisional government, and the forming of a constituent assembly as the first step in returning to democracy after 11 years under a military regime.

Two other opposition organizations, the Popular Democratic Movement and the National Protest Committee said that they will support a call made for demonstrations to be held on Monday, International Human Rights Day. This antigovernment activity will consist in holding fast [as heard] protests and propaganda campaigns in Chile's factories, schools, and universities.

Leaders on Proposal

PA072300 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Chilean political leaders have confirmed in Santiago that a proposal sponsored by the United States has been formulated for the government to reach an agreement with the center rightist opposition, in order to slow down the people's protests in that South American country.

The proposal, which will be presented to the opposition by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, calls for negotiations with the parties that form the so-called Democratic Alliance [AD] to establish a congress whose members would be appointed, rather than elected by the people.

Both Ricardo Lagos, the current AD president, and Mario Sharpe, also a leader of the coalition, rejected the proposal that is sponsored by the United States. Lagos declared that a congress elected under such conditions, under a state of siege, and with a constitution which gives General Pinochet exceptional powers, would lack any real power. Sharpe stated that such a project is merely cosmetic, intended to give the regime the democratic appearance that it now completely lacks.

In the Chiloe region, 1,300 km south of Santiago, three helicopter crew members were lost when their helicopter crashed into the sea, according to an official communique. The helicopter was carrying part of the entourage accompanying Gen Augusto Pinochet, who is touring the southern part of the country. The official communique added that there were no high-ranking officials in the helicopter when it crashed, and that proper measures have been taken to rescue the helicopter crew.

A draft resolution harshly critical of the regime headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet because of the continuous and increasing human rights violations in Chile was presented to the UN General Assembly with the sponsorship of three [as heard] countries, including Mexico, Cuba, Spain, and France. The document, which is based on the report of the UN special informer on Chile, expresses particular indignation over the violent repression of the people's protests, which have been staged in that South American country since last year, as a result of the military dictatorship's refusal to restore democratic rule, human rights, and basic liberties. The document expresses the international community's alarm over the impunity with which the Chilean security agencies, in particular the National Intelligence Center, commit acts of violent repression. Observers predict that this condemnation of the Chilean military regime, the harshest since 1973, will be approved by an overwhelming majority of the UN members, even by those countries that on previous occasions had voted against condemnation, or had abstained. The new resolution on the Chilean situation is also sponsored by Algeria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

RAMPHAL SAYS COMMONWEALTH READY TO ASSIST GRENADA

FL112126 Bridgetown CANA in English 2114 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Dec 11, CANA -- Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal says the 49-nation organisation stands ready to assist the new Grenada Government in whatever way it can, but it would want the government to say how.

Ramphal, who is in Barbados to attend the seventh meeting of senior Commonwealth officials, which lays the groundwork for the heads of government summit, said he had been in touch with the new Prime Minister Herbert Blaize today and had informed him of the organisation's position. I spoke with Mr Blaize today to let him know we are ready to help, Ramphal told a news conference here, but we don't want to crowd him, we want to give him space. Blaize's centrist three-party coalition New National Party (NNP) swept the polls 14-1 in last Monday's general elections in Grenada, the first in nearly eight years.

It is to be greatly welcomed that Grenada has had an election after nearly eight years, Ramphal said. This is tremendous, and from my point of view, as I have already assured Mr Blaize, it's business as usual. He would not commit himself, but said it was possible that he would visit St George's before year end.

Ramphal said the Commonwealth may be able to give economic and technical assistance, pointing out that Nicholas Brathwaite, who headed Grenada's interim government during the past year, had been seconded from the youth programme at the secretariat's expense.

The secretary general said the Commonwealth, along with the United Nations, had been invited to send a team of observers to monitor the elections. Both bodies declined, but Ramphal insisted that it was not a question of anyone turning their back on the elections. In both cases, he said, there was an unwillingness on the part of member countries to become so closely involved in a collective effort and so, both at the level of the Commonwealth and the UN, we had to explain that there didn't exist a collective will to play that role and so the elections went forward.

However, he pointed out that some Commonwealth countries observed the elections on their own. He declined to give the reasons advanced by those member states who opposed the observer mission, but indicated that some countries would have been conscious of the November 1983 New Delhi declaration and communique, which noted the heads of governments' concern about the vulnerability of small states to attack and interference in their affairs.

The losing parties in the election have charged they were rigged, a charge dismissed by the new regime.

The Grenada elections took place just over a year after the United States led a multinational invasion to put down a left-wing military junta that had seized power, killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others. Ramphal had criticised the military action.

For me, for the secretariat, for other Commonwealth countries, Ramphal said, Grenada is a member-state that has lived through a terrible period, a period that was traumatic for its own people to a degree that perhaps few other countries have faced, a period that inevitably produced controversy within the family of the Commonwealth.

GRENADA

GAIRY, MBPM HOLD TALKS ON PROTESTING ELECTIONS

FL110246 Bridgetown CANA in English 1650 GMT 9 Dec 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's Grenada, Dec 9, CANA -- Leader of the right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), Eric Gairy, said today that his group had held discussions with the leftist forces that toppled him in a 1979 coup on the outcome of last Monday's general election, which they both lost. Gairy told reporters that the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) of former Government Minister Kendrick Radix had sent me one of its unsuccessful candidates to find out what the GULP was planning to do in terms of protesting the outcome of the elections.

The poll, the first on the island in eight years, was won by the centrist New National Party (NNP) of Herbert Blaize, which took 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats at stake. The other seat went to the GULP.

Both the GULP and the MBPM had claimed that the elections were rigged. Gairy noted the parties' ideological differences, and said: What we have in common is that we are both victims of rigged elections, and we believe that the Americans overdid it.

Radix was a member of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which toppled Gairy's government in a 1979 coup. After feuding between NJM moderates and hardliners, the leftists were unseated in a U.S.-led invasion in October 1983.

Asked whether the two groups would stage some form of joint protest, the deposed prime minister said that during the talks with the MBPM envoy, he was not able to indicate in detail what the GULP would be doing, but added: Our people expect we would protest. Our party executive is considering the most effective means right now. We are going to protest, he said.

Gairy also said his supporters no longer trusted Americans, apart from President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. I have confidence in Mr Reagan's integrity. I have confidence in Mr George Shultz, the secretary of state. I want to feel sure that they know nothing about what has happened. It was done at the lower level, Gairy remarked. We would not accuse Mr Reagan or Shultz at all of anything like that (rigging elections). I think their hands are clean.

Gairy also reported that since his return home from four-and-a-half years of exile in the United States most of his discussions with American diplomats here were stormy, particularly those with the head of the Grenada political section, Dick Tierney. I could have discerned passive opposition in him (Tierney), and one time I had to remind him that he could not speak for the people of Grenada, Gairy said.

MBPM Denies Talks

FL110250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 10, CANA -- The left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) today denied a claim by the right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) that the two parties had held discussions following general elections last week which saw the centrist coalition New National Party (NNP) score a landslide victory.

MBPM leader Kendrick Radix, a member of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which ousted the GULP in a coup five years ago, said: MBPM denies that any of its candidates held discussions with Mr Eric Gairy and his Grenada United Labour Party. Radix also repeated allegations made by the GULP that the elections were rigged. Government and election officials have denied the charges. The three-party NNP, led by veteran politician-lawyer Herbert Blaize, won 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats in last Monday's poll. The other seat was won by the GULP which has since refused it to protest alleged fraud. GULP Leader Gairy had said his party held discussions with one of the unsuccessful MBPM candidates.

Investigates 'Rigging' Allegations

FL112056 Bridgetown CANA in English 1906 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 11, CANA -- The small leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), one of four political parties badly beaten in general elections here last week, says it is still pursuing allegations that the poll was rigged. Provisional leader of the recently-formed MBPM, Kendrick Radix, told reporters here the party had taken a decision in this direction against the backdrop of reports that the United States had helped fix the election by providing specially padded ballot paper. We have had reports that the back of the ballot paper was reinforced with some material and we are investigating that, said Radix, a minister in the last revolutionary government here and one of the 37 candidates who failed to win seats in the December 3 poll. The former industrialisation minister said supporters had complained that although they voted for the MBPM this was not reflected in the final results. The people are asking us today where did their votes go, and we are doing our best to find out, he said. The right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) has also alleged that the election was rigged. The four-month-old centrist New National Party (NNP) scored a landslide win, capturing 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats in what was Grenada's first general election since 1976.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

BRITAIN TO SUPPORT BANANA, MANGO PROJECTS

FL101445 Bridgetown CANA in English 1455 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Dec 8, CANA -- St Vincent's banana industry and a mango project are to benefit from over a half million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in British aid, it has been officially announced. The two will together receive 615,000 dollars, according to a statement from the British High Commission in Barbados. Under the banana industry support scheme, Vincentian banana growers will benefit from the services of nine extension officers, as well as extension and training courses. The banana growers association will have its services enhanced through the provision of a computer to assist with accounting and a back-up power generator. The British assistance also includes agricultural inputs and a hangar and ramp to house the association's aircraft which is used in aerial spraying operations.

Under the second phase of the top working mango project 1,200 new farmers are to benefit from services aimed at improving yields. During phase 1 of the project, from 1981 to March 1984, another 1,000 farmers benefitted from improvements to their mango trees and the budded plants have become an important crop, obtaining good prices in both local and overseas markets. In the second phase the new farmers will at a later stage develop varieties more suited to the export market, such as Tommy Atkins, the High Commission said. The project includes the provision of a 3-ton pickup truck, and field staff expenses.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL111649 Bridgetown CANA in English 1627 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 10, CANA -- Guyana and Yugoslavia are studying plans to set up a joint venture agricultural project here producing corn, soyabeans, cocoa, fruit, and vegetables, official government sources said.

An official of the state-run Department of International Economic Co-operation said a team of experts from Yugoslavia would visit Guyana between February and March next year to work out project details.

Discussions on agricultural co-operation began in October when a joint Guyana-Yugoslavia Government commission held talks and continued last week when a four-member team from Yugoslavia met government officials.

The official said the Yugoslav mission held talks with representatives of the Forestry Commission, the Livestock Development Company, and the Guyana National Engineering Corporation. He said Yugoslav assistance to train Guyanese forestry personnel and modernise the forestry sector were key issues discussed. Possible co-operation in ship building and the manufacture of hand tools was also discussed, the official added.

BAUXITE TO BE TRADED FOR BULGARIAN TRANSMITTERS

FL081958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 8, CANA -- Bulgaria is to provide Guyana with four radio transmitters -- two with a capacity of 100,000 watts and two 10,000-watt units -- in return for bauxite, a senior government official has said here.

Guyana will pay for the transmitters with bauxite and a draft contract is now under consideration bwtween the two countries, the official said.

The units are to replace aging equipment at Guyana's two radio stations, both owned and run by the government.

The two 10-kilowatt transmitters are ready and are undergoing tests and it is hoped they will arrive in Guyana before year end, the official said.

The Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) has been experiencing transmission problems for some time now due to equipment breakdowns. The government, strapped for foreign exchange, has not hitherto been in a position to replace the transmitters.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT MEETS VISITING AGRICULTURE MINISTERS

FL111435 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco last night received at the National Palace agriculture ministers from Central America and the Caribbean, who will attend an international meeting.

The region's agriculture ministers will study agricultural development projects in their respective countries.

The meeting with the Dominican head of state was held in the palace's third floor shortly before 6 pm.

URUGUAY

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS

PY112235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Twenty thousand people today gathered in a downtown plaza to demand that the new government elected this past 25 November and which will take power on 1 March 1985 grant a general, unrestricted amnesty for political prisoners. However, this is a measure to which the current military government is vigorously opposed.

Organized by the Broad Front (a leftist front), the peace rally was addressed by the leader of this group, General Liber Seregni, retired, who said that "amnesty is the road leading to peace" as demanded by the citizenry.

The sexagenarian leader drew a parallel among fascism, Nazism, and the regime that ruled Uruguay in recent years, and asked for amnesty for all political prisoners and all exiles, promising that the Broad Front will exert efforts "until there is not one person in jail."

Seregni reguted the position of the Colorado Party, winner of the elections that returned the country to democracy after 11 years of de facto government, that only those prisoners who have not committed "crimes of bloodshed" can be amnestied. He also rejected the idea that pardons should be granted.

"The granting of pardons would be tantamount to admitting that the prisoners were sentenced by competent and independent judges when this was not so," said Seregni, who is encumbered by a ban that kept him from running in the last elections after his release from nearly 10 years of imprisonment for political reasons by the military government.